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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XII. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1881. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 22

WILMINGTON POST

[ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $1 00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C,

All advertisements will be charged a the above rates, except on special contracts.

Latest.

A statement has been prepared at the Postoffice Department showing the total amount of mail matter of all kinds, by official count, of the United States, for the year ending December 31, 1880, to be 2,720,234,252. The whole number of letters in the same year was 1,053,252,876; or an average of 21 to each man, woman and child in the United States; 324,556,440 postal cards; 812,032,000 newspapers; 40,148,792 magazines and other periodicals, and 21,515,832 packages of merchandise.—There is also a table made up showing the number of letters mailed in each state and territory to each person. The highest number of letters *per annum* is new York, 211,435,640 and lowest is Wyoming territory, except Alaska, which is barbarous and frozen. The highest number mailed by each person in any state is Colorado being 55.22. The lowest to each person of any state is North Carolina, being 5.81 to each person.

The Southern General Presbyterian Assembly have been discussing with considerable animation a protest entered by Dr. Mallaly against the tender of fraternal greeting recently sent by the Staunton Assembly to the Saratoga Assembly.

The railroad from Elizabeth City, N. C., to Norfolk, Va., was opened on Thursday with much ceremonial glorification, by an excursion over its length of stockholders and guests, the waving of flags, firing of cannon and speeches by railroad and town officials.

Collector Brayton, of Columbia, reports to Commissioner Raum that a moonshiner named Alexander, near Pickens Court House, was shot in the back on Thursday.

The Boston and Providence Commanderies are visiting Richmond. Early on the morning the Boston Commandery marched to the bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson in the Capitol grounds, gathered around it with uncovered heads and presented rapiers, and wreathed the statue with evergreens. This tribute occurring on Memorial Day moved spectators to tears.

Four columns of the POST is surrendered this week to an article which appears in the *North American Review*, discussing the "Color Line," and written by Frederick Douglass. This most accomplished orator was born a slave in Maryland, about 1817. About 1838 he escaped from his master, went to New England, and soon rose to fame from his vivid sketches of his life as a slave, his escape and career as a freeman. His subsequent career has been intensely dramatic, his articulation of the English tongue not surpassed by any speaker in the land, and his arts of rhetoric, his *pose*, and his silver-tongued voice chaining and leading captive the most polished audience.

ATLANTA, GA., May 23.—Nearly all the children have been withdrawn from the schools here on account of an epidemic which began by carrying off Mr. Perkins, wife, and three children in thirty six hours. Eighteen physicians declare it to be scarlet fever and one yellow fever.

THE REVISED TESTAMENT.

The revision of the New Testament, on which a numerous lot of scholars have been at work for more than ten years, was issued on the 20th of this month, in America and England. The title of the new revision is:

The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, translated out of the Greek. Being the version set forth A. D. 1611, compared with the most ancient authorities and revised, A. D. 1881. Printed for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The basis of the revision is what is embraced in the above extracti, and the starting point of improvement is the translation authorized and managed by King James the I. of England, in 1611. That is the common Bible now in use, although there are many other translations. The changes are very extensive, and not a little curious. There are in the new revision chapters of all the books of the New Testament, but no verses, but the reading matter like the Crucifixion or the Sermon on the Mount, goes on with the pargraphing of ordinary books.

For instance, the Sixth Chapter of Matthew—the Sermon on the Mount is changed in the revision as follows. The reader can see by looking at the standard Bible the difference.

SERMON ON THE MOUNT—SIXTH CHAPTER OF MATTHEW

Revised Edition.

Take heed that ye do not your righteousness before men, to be seen of them, else ye have no reward with your Father which is in heaven.

When therefore thou doest alms sound not a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you, they have received their reward. But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth: that thine alms may be in secret: and thy Father which seeth in secret shall recompense thee.

And when ye pray, ye shall not be as the hypocrites: for they love to stand and pray in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, they have received their reward. But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thine inner chamber, and having shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall recompense thee. And in praying use not vain repetitions, as the Gentiles do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking Be not therefore like unto them; for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him. After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil *one*. For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

CRUCIFIXION—MATTHEW XXVII 27 50.

Revised Edition.

Then the soldiers of the governor took Jesus into the palace, and gathered unto him the whole band. And they stripped him, and put on him a scarlet robe. And they platted a crown of thorns and put on his head, and a reed in his right hand; and they kneeled down before him, and mocked him, saying, Hail, King of the Jews! And they spat upon him, and took the reed and smote him on the head. And when they had mocked him, they took off from him the robe, and put on him his garments, and led him away to crucify him.

And as they came out, they found a man of Cyrene, Simon by name; him they compelled to go *with them*, that he might bear his cross. And when they were come unto a place called Golgotha, that is to say, The place of a skull, they gave him wine to drink mingled with gall; and when he had tasted it he would not drink. And when they had crucified him, they parted his garments among them, casting lots: and they sat and watched him there. And they set up over his head his accusation written, THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS. Then are there crucified with him two robbers, one on the right hand and one on the left. And they that passed by railed on him, wagging their heads, and saying, Thou that destroyeth the temple, and buildest it in three days, save thyself; if thou art the Son of God come down from the cross. In like manner also the chief priests mocking *him*, with the scribes and elders, said, he saved others; himself he cannot save, He is the King of Israel, let him now come down from the cross, and we will believe on him. He trusteth on God; let him deliver him now, if he desireth him; for he said, I am the Son of God. And the robbers also that were crucified with him cast upon him the same reproach.

FIRST CHAPTER OF JOHN.

Revised Version

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that hath been made. In him was life; and the life was the light of men. And the light shineth in the darkness; and the darkness apprehended it not. There came a man, sent from God, whose name was John. The same came for witness, that he might bear witness of the light, that all might believe through him. He was not the light, but came that he might bear witness of the light, there was the true light, *even the light* which lighteth every man, coming into the world. He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not. He came unto his own, and they that were his own received him not. But as many as received him, to them gave he the right to become children of God, even to them that believe on his name; which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. And the Word became flesh, and dwelt among us (and we beheld his glory, glory as of the only begotten from the Father), full of grace and truth.

We repeat that we print these samples of the revised matter without printing by the side of it the original text of the translation of King James I. Nearly everybody who can read has a Testament and can use it in making the comparison. We are not expressing any opinion one way or the other, about this modern revision of the sacred scriptures. We like our old Bible well enough as it is. And with its quaint figures of speech, and perhaps loosenes of translation, it is after all the greatest classic of the world.

DEATH OF COL. THOS. A SCOTT.

Those who have seen Colonel Scott could not fail to notice the evidences of languor between these late years and those buoyant days when he moved armies with such speed and repaired so rapidly terrific disasters. He was born in 1824, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. In early life he had to make his own way at low wages, but he moved steadily forward, so that he was a station agent in 1850, was soon the superintendent of the Pittsburg Division of Pennsylvania Central Railroad, then was its Vice-President, and finally its President on the death of Edgar Thompson. Born poor, he has just died worth $13,000,000, and known all over North and South America and wherever a railroad blowed its whistle. While he lived in palatial style, his charities were very lavish, at the later part of his life up among the $50,000 at a time. When he married his first wife he was getting only $50 per month, and when he married the second time he lived in a sand stone front, and swayed vast railroad interests. At the age of 57 he died full of honors and covered with the maturity of achievments.

STATESVILLE AMERICAN.

The editor of the *American* has an attack of indigestion, is the only way we can account for the ill-tempered behavior toward the colored people of North Carolina. The statement concerning the cause of the falling off of the vote of New Hanover county, in November last, is entirely incorrect.—We are surprised at a paper, which is so uniformly conservative and correct in its editorials, publishing an article so ridiculous and untrue.

The colored people have long borne the injustice and bad treatment put upon them by the white Republicans, with the assurance that the time was coming when they would receive their reward, but the time will never come if they wait on such as the Statesville *American* to give it to them. That paper wants them to continue to wait. If the colored people had been treated differently we would have polled 10,000 more votes last year than was cast for the Republican candidates throughout the state, and that would have made them successful.

FUNDING A SUCCESS.

Secretary Windom has made a success of funding the $250,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds into 3½ per cents.

As closely as can be calculated there are about $106,000,000 of coupon five per cent bonds outstanding which under the 103rd call of May 12 can be presented for conversion into three and a half per cents until July 1. The coupon bonds not presented by that time become redeemable on August 12. After carefully estimating the amount of coupon 5 per cent bonds which have been converted into registered fives previous to the issuance of the 103d call, and the amount en route to the Department in excess of the $250,000,000, it is thought there will be left for redemption by call or otherwise about $70,000,000 registered five per cents. This estimate refers to the bonds left after the present transactions are concluded. In addition to this there are about $16,000,000 of six per cent bonds registered and coupon under the 102nd call upon which interest ceases July 1, yet to be heard from before the series is finally disposed of.

It is maintained with a reasonable degree of certainty by prominent Treasury officials that, assuming the revenues continue at the present average, the entire series of five per cents not converted will be well in hand, if not entirely covered by calls, before the convening of the XLVIIth Congress in December next. If this prediction should prove true there will be no bonds, except the converted 3½ per cts, which are at the option of the government, to be cared for until 1891.

Among the five per cent registered bonds received for continuance which which were shipped previous to the date upon which the limit of $250,000,000 was reached was a package from San Francisco containing about $10,000,000. These bonds will of course be continued at 3½ per cent, as they were shipped previous to Monday last. It is said by Treasury officials that there have been a number of similar receipts.

Sixteen years ago on Monday last a hundred thousand soldiers, sun-browned, begrimmed and soiled, their tattered flags streaming in the breeze, their trumpets blasting hoarsely on the air, and their bruised bugles still gleaming in the sun. Never before did the dome of the Capitol look down on such a spectacle, nor those marble columns and arches echo to such welcomes.

DECORATION DAY.

Honor To The Union Dead.

THE ANNUAL DECORATION OF THE GRAVES OF THE SOLDIERS WHO FELL ON THE FIELD AND DIED IN CAMP AND PRISONS.

ROOMS NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
WILMINGTON, May 25, 1881.

The annual service of decorating the graves of, and paying a proper tribute of respect, and doing reverence to the Nation's dead—through whose death we are to day a united people, and a great and prosperous Republic—will take place at the National Cemetery on the 30th instant.

The public are respectfully invited and requested to assemble, in such manner they may choose at the National Cemetery on east Market street at 4 o'clock, on Monday May the 30th, when the following services will be held.

Hon. W. P. Canaday will direct the services.

PROGRAMME:

MUSIC,
ST. STEPHEN'S CHOIR.
PRAYER,
REV. A. M. CONWAY.
MUSIC.
ADDRESS,
SENATOR H. E. SCOTT.
MUSIC.
BENEDICTION.
DECORATION OF GRAVES.

Captain Gabrielson will fire minute guns from Revenue Steamer Colfax during the service.

E. R. BRINK,
GEO. L. MABSON,
J. C HILL,
Committee.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The committee convened at the Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C., May 25th, at 5 o'clock p. m. The chairman, Mr. Thos. N. Cooper called committee to order, and stated that the committee had been convened for the purpose of consulting on the prohibition bill which will be voted on in August next. After a full interchange of views on the part of the committee it was found that a large majority of the committee were opposed to the bill, and a committee of five, consisting of the chairman, Dr. and Messrs. Cooper, Canaday, Keogh and Jenkins was appointed for the purpose of taking the matter up and reporting a plan of action at the next meeting of the full committee.

The following resolutions were offered:

WHEREAS, The colored voters in the state of North Carolina, numbering 70,000, a large share of the Republican vote in this state are entitled to, and deserve a greater share of the patronage of the party; therefore be it

Resolved, That in all cases where the colored vote is numerically stronger in the matter of county elections and offices, that it is the sense and wish of this committee that the county conventions would do well and serve the best interests of the party by nominating none but colored men to office in these counties.

Resolved, Further, that we also recommend and desire that the President appoint none but efficient and capable colored men to Federal offices in sections where the colored voters are in the majority.

On motion of Mr. Thornton, member from the Second District, the resolution was laid on the table.

Then the following resolution was offered by W. P. Canaday, who stated if there was any opposition to the resolution he would call the yeas and nays on the question, but it was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The colored people of North Carolina cast a very large proportion of the vote of the state, and in the past they have been faithful to the Republican party; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to recognize the colored voters of the state by a bestowal upon them of an equitable proportion of the Federal patronage of North Carolina.

T. N. Cooper tendered his resignation as chairman of the Republican Committee of the state, and Dr. J. J. Mott was unanimously elected in his stead.

A resolution of thanks was offered by Judge Moore to Col. Cooper, for the able manner in which he had conducted the last campaign, which was unanimously adopted.

Sol. Bear & Bros. will furnish summer goods cheap.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. ly

Hon. O. H. Dockery is in Washington.

Col. O. H. Blocker is in South Carolina.

Colonel L. W. Humphrey is in New York.

Congressman O. Hubbs is at his home in Newbern.

The interior of the City Hall building is being repaired.

Rosenthal has a splendid stock of shoes for summer wear.

Colonel Thomas B Long is investigating his Star Route Service in North Carolina.

Gen. R. E. Colston has so far recovered from his recent attack of sickness as to be able to appear on the streets. He will lecture in Newbern on Tuesday next.

Hon. William A. Moore of Elenton, N. C., was in the city on Friday last, on his way to South Carolina for a business trip. The Judge is looking fresh for a Roanoke man.

DIED—In Brunswick county, Monday, 23d instant, Mr. Duncan Harrell, aged about 60 years. He leaves an aged widow and several children and grand children to mourn his loss.

St. Augustine's Catholic Church, at Laurinburg, was dedicated last Sunday, the celebrant being Rev. Father Gross of this city. A large number of persons went from here to witness the services.

The change of schedule on the Carolina Central Railroad went into effect on the 25th. The day train leaves at 9.45 a. m, and arrives at 6.45 p. m., and the night train leaves at 5.00 p. m. and arrives at 9.30 a. m.

A State Convention of liquor dealers will be held in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday next, June 1st. The Convention will be the initiatory step towards organizing for the coming campaign.

The sale of stamps at the Postoffice in this city during the past year shows an increase of 17 per cent over the year previous and the money order office exhibits an increase of 22½ per cent. This is considered an excellent showing.

THE UNION VETERANS will assemble at their headquarters, (on Water street, next door to Elijah Lane's barber shop,) at 2 o'clock on Monday next, and march from thence to the National Cemetery. The Excelsior Rose Bud Band will furnish music for the occasion. Col. Mabson requests us to say that the Union will be pleased to receive from the public any contribution of flowers which may be sent to their headquarters.

Treasurer Worth has just rendered the following decision, which is of interest to the sheriffs in the state: Since the ratification of the present machinery act, March 11, 1881, land sold for taxes and bid in by the sheriff must be bid in for the country, and not for the state, as formerly. The committee which perfected the present revenue act no doubt deemed this a change for the better, as did also the Legislature which passed it.

At the annual meeting of the Children's Memorial Association, held last Wednesday afternoon, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Miss Bertha French.
Vice-President—Miss Mary Cowan.
Secretary—Miss Carrie Price.
Treasurer—Miss Mary Chaffin.
Managers—Misses Sarah Lippitt, Bessie Ledford, May French, Jennie Bernard, Johnnie Quince, Belle Anderson, Mary Cassidey, Mal Cowan.
Mrs. A. L. Derosset was elected honorary manager.

NOTICE.—The members of the "Union's Veterans Union Club" most respectfully extend a cordial invitation to the different Church congregations, Sabbath schools, Firemen, and other associations, Civic and Military, to join them in a procession on Memorial Day, (Monday, May 30th, 1881,) at 3 o'clock p. m., to do honor to the nation's dead. The procession will form on the corner of Third and Market streets, and under escort of this Club will proceed to the National Cemetery to participate in the ceremonies incident to the decoration of the graves. The members of this Union will meet at their Hall at 2 o'clock sharp. By order

GEO. L. MABSON, President.
GEO. E. BADGER, Secretary.

TILESTON NORMAL SCHOOL.—On Friday evening the Tileston Upper Room was jammed with the friends of that excellent school, to witness the exercises of the graduating class, who were all ladies and four in number. Miss Bradley was at her best, in presiding over the exercises which she did with even more than her her usual grace and dignity.

After a duet on the piano by Prof. VanLear and Miss Whitehead, exquisitely rendered, Master William H. Chadbourne, Jr., a student in the school, delivered a salutatory in very excellent Latin, written by himself and repeated verbatim almost, without a halt. "Hagar in the Wilderness" by Miss Alderman, well done and The Great Indignation Meeting by Master Charlie Yarborough were [illegible] tion.

After a solo by Mrs. Kahnweiler, who was introduced felicitously by Miss Bradley as the "Sweet Singer of Israel," and who is so entirely an artist, Miss Greenwald, as unique as anybody could be, with a manner so captivating that she quieted the bad-mannered noise in some of the back seats, repeated "An Order for a Picture," inimitably. Chronicles was very attractively done by Miss Runge, and "Bees and Bee Hives" by Miss Yarborough, original—"Our bee-hive"—the grand Tileston School took the house. "The Boy's Story," by Master Yarborough, "Class Prophecy" by Kate Bissett, and a solo by Arthur Sullivan.

Scattered all along the Programme were so many nice things, such as the duet by Mrs. Kahnweiler and Nathan Mayer, R. H. Grant's rich bass solo, "The Bugler" and other things. The last was the Valedictory by Miss Fishblate, a model of correct speech, excellent suggestion and accuracy of style, accompanied by admirable composure of countenance. The evidence of the high character of the instruction of this school was apparent in all things, little and great, in matters of taste, as well as that of closeness and accuracy of scholarship and severity of discipline which constitutes the basis of the best training of our American youth.

After the close of the exercises Miss Bradley in a graceful style of baccalaureate speech distributed the diplomas to Misses Ella Fishblate, the valedictorian, Caroline A. Runge, Alice J. Yarborough and Kate Bissett.

And the happy fathers and mothers and cousins and uncles and aunts and brothers and sisters drew out of Tileston Upper Room.

Rev. G. D. Bernheim has tendered his resignation as pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. The Church Council met Friday afternoon and appointed Monday, June 18th, as the day for the congregation to act upon Dr. Bernheim's resignation.

Bishop Lyman administered the Apostolic Rite of confirmation at St. John's Church on Thursday evening and at St. Paul's on Friday evening. He will make his spring visitation to St. James' Parish on this morning and St. Paul's this evening.

Notaries Public are renewing their commissions as required by the act passed at the last General Assembly. Mr. A. S. Heide had his renewed on the 11th of April, and was the first commission issued to a Notary Public under the new law. Mr. W. L. Smith, Jr., renewed a day or two ago.

Thursday last, known in the Church Calendar as Ascension Day, was observed by the Roman Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran congregations in this city. As its name imports, it celebrates the ascension of Christ into Heaven before the eyes of his disciples in Bethany, after having bestowed upon them the power to work miracles, cast out devils, heal the sick and speak with new tongues or languages.

MARINE HOSPITAL.—Dr Irwin, the surgeon in charge of this place has completed the repairs on the establishment and moved in on the 16th of May.—Everything is now first-class order, furnished with everything necessary to make it a first-class hospital. It is very gratifying to the commercial interests of this city to have such interest taken in the Marine Hospital Service here, as Dr. J. B. Hamilton, Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, has shown. He exhibits a determination to make his Bureau one of the most successful in the government; and we hope Congress will give the Doctor all the aid necessary in the matter. He is certainly entitled to it, and we believe his recommendations will be respected.

A small colored boy rocked the southern bound passenger train on the W & W. R. R. at Pidgeon's, on Thursday evening last. An effort is being made to capture the little rascal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARYLAND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,
54 Saratoga St., Baltimore Md.
The Board of Directors take this opportunity of informing the public of the superior advantages of this Institution to patients suffering from Eye and Ear affections. The Institution has been in operation for the past twelve years, and is most centrally located, two doors below St. Paul's church. Indigent patients will find admission, free of charge. By order of the Board of Directors. G. W. DOBBIN, President.
DIRECTORS—B. F. Newcomer, Sam'l M. Shoemaker, Prof. H. E. Shepherd, Sup. Pub. Schools, John H. B. Latrobe, D. J. Foley, C. Morton Stewart, Christian Ax, Benj. F. Ulman, and others.
For special information apply to DR. GEO. KEELING,
No. 79 W. Monument St., (Mt. Vernon Place) Surgeon in charge. may 22-w

MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL. Fine Steel Engravings, Choice subjects, Lowest prices. Send for Catalogue and price list. AGENTS WANTED. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. may 22-4w

HAVE YOU EVER KNOWN
Any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic always regulates these important organs, and never fails to make the blood rich and pure, and to strengthen every part of the system. It has cured hundreds of despairing invalids. Ask your neighbor about it. may 22-4w

BEATTY'S ORGANS 17 Stops 5 Set Golden Tongue reeds only $85. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. may 22-4w

TANITE EMERY WHEELS and GRINDING MACHINES may 22-4w
For Saw Mills, Foundries, and Machine Shops. For circulars, address THE TANITE CO. Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED THE AUTHOR.

KNOW THYSELF. A new & great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life," bound in French Muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pages, contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cts.; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch st. Boston. may 22-4w

NASBY IN EUROPE.
May 14th Mr. D. R. Locke, (Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby) will sail for Europe, for the purpose of contributing a series of Letters to the TOLEDO BLADE. These letters will cover a period of six months, commencing June 1st.
They will be written in Mr. Nasby's peculiar vein, and will be as lively as he can make them.
THE
Toledo Weekly Blade
is the LARGEST Political and Family paper in the United States, and in addition to this feature, contains a dozen others, known to and approved by a majority of the families in every State and Territory.
TERMS:
For Three Months, post-paid, - 50 cts.
For Six Months, - - - $1.00.
Every subscriber to the BLADE during the publication of Mr. Locke's European Letters, for either three or six months, will receive free of charge a splendid PORTRAIT OF MR. LOCKE, in size and style similar to the one of President Garfield which we issued last summer. This portrait in the picture stores would sell for 50 cts. It will not be put upon the market at all, and can only be had by subscribers to the BLADE.
Those desiring these letters complete and the portrait, will do well to send their orders early. We shall print an extra edition, to be able to send back numbers, but the supply will doubtless be exhausted in a month. Send your orders immediately.
Specimen copies of the BLADE mailed to any address upon application. Send your subscription at once. Address
BLADE CO.,
Toledo, O.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5, 1881.

COMMUTATION TICKETS of denominations of 1000 and 200 Miles, acceptable over the connections of the Wilmington Columbia & Augusta R. R., at Florence and Columbia, and especially adapted to the necessities of commercial, are issued by the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R., and are on sale at its Passenger Depots in Wilmington and Columbia.
A. POPE,
General Passenger Agent.
march 9-tf

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5, 1881.
COMMUTATION TICKETS of denominations of 1000 and 200 Miles, acceptable over the connections of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. at Goldsboro and Weldon, and especially adapted to the necessities of commercial travel, are issued by the Wilmington & Weldon R. R; and are on sale at its Passenger Depot in Wilmington.
A. POPE,
General Passenger Agent.
march 9-tf

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted.—Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO. Augusta, Me. may 15-1y

SEND 25 cts. to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine, for best Agent's Outfit ever in the World. Experience not necessary. may 22-4w

TEACHERS WANTED $60 to $100 per month—steady work, all figuring and expenses. For particulars address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 6w

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1881.

Somebody has denied that Farragut was lashed to the mast-head at Mobile. Quartermaster Konwles of Annapolis offers to make oath that he tied the Admiral with his own hands.

AT LOGGERHEADS.

The Rev. William S. Bynum, Rector, or whatever his ecclesiastical rank is, of the "Protestant Episcopal Church of Winston," the Vestry of which Church recently sent seven white men and one negro to the Episcopal Diocesan Convention at Raleigh, has written a letter, which appears in the *News and Observer*, calculated to cause not a little discussion in ecclesiastical circles. The letter originally appeared in "*The Church Messenger*" published at Winston. That the Rev. Mr. Bynum stoutly defends this proceeding is evident from the following extracts from his observations, printed in the *Messenger:*

The selection of seven white men and one negro was the result. The action was unanimous. It contravenes neither letter nor spirit of any law in this diocese. It is in the strictest consonance with Church teaching, and the very genius of chrtianity. This really ought to satisfy churchmen.

He says the colored man himself "sought no recognition," and that the composition of the Vestry, is:

3. Two Democratic editors, a leading lawyer, a trusted railroad officer, a competent druggist and a gentleman at one time widely known to North Carolina merchants. These constitute the offending Vestry. Are they not as competent to represent real North Carolina sentiment as yourself?

Mr. Bynum closes his reply to the "*Church Messenger's*" article as follows:

6. A few words further. It is a fact that negro ministers and negro delegates have sat in our conventions for years; it is a fact that at our general conventions Negro Clergy and a Negro Bishop are placed without question on an equal footing with all others; it is a fact that but a few weeks ago ministers of "all sorts and conditions" here sent down a negro preacher as our representative in the prohibition convention at Raleigh. That act seemed to be in accord with public opinion. Now, to criticise "the Protestant Episcopal Church at Winston" for doing the like, while minding its own business, is peculiarly unfortunate. On the one hand it looks like an attempt to dwarf the Church (which is Christ's gospel visibly organized) into a sort of aristocracy of the vicinage; and, on the other hand, it clearly conveys the impression that a man held good enough to sit among the congregation at Winston for years is not fit to take his place in a bigger building and a more distinguished company of the faithful elsewhere. Under the circumstances the delegate will probably shrink from attendance; but his minister and friend will certainly invoke the judgment of the convention

WM. S. BYNUM.

The *News and Observer* copies Mr. Bynum's letter and presents, in its comments on it, what might be considered a "knock-down argument" against the assumptions of the Reverend gentleman, as follows:

We view the matter from the standpoint of a good citizen of the commonwealth, and can foresee only harm to come from pursuing the course which Mr. Bynum commends. That Mr. Bynum disagrees with our views is to be regretted. The residents of the southern states have the gravest problem ever committed to a people to work out, and in our judgment that problem will find its best solution by preserving an impassable barrier between the races. All legal barriers are now thrown down and the only protection left against breeding a mongrel race of mulattoes is race prejudice. Obliterate that prejudice and establish a perfect equality between the races and there will remain no sentiment debarring intermarriage. Whatever tends, then, to destroy caste and race prejudice only serves to hasten the stocking of this country with mulattoes. We bitterly antagonize every movement and every step tending to such a calamitous result.

* * * *

The Creator established and ordered these differences between his creatures. He who professes obedience to the will of the Creator, and yet refuses to recognize these differences is glaringly inconsistent, to say the very least of it. In effect he passes judgment on the work of the Creator and pronounces it wrong. Now it must not be understood that we oppose the adoption of any measure of church or state calculated to promote the welfare or happiness of the negroes. We oppose only such matters as tend to obliterate race distinctions.

As against the *in terrorem* mode of reasoning of the Hon. Samuel A. Ashe, the manager of the *Observer*, and the ethical and canonical platitudes of the Rev. W. S. Bynum, it is our opinion that the average North Carolinian would take sides with the latter. The precedents are in favor of Mr. Bynum's theories, as proved by the late Prohibition Convention, where, so far as the male sex was concerned Mr. Bynum's principles were carried to the most unlimited extent. It is not to any extent our fight, nor do we participate in those portentous prognostications of Mr. Ashe as to the "calamitous result," of "stocking this convention with mulattoes" and obliterating "race distinctions," so that there "will remain no sentiment debarring intermarriage," between the races. Gov. Jarvis and several gentlemen of the state more eminent than Mr. Ashe, apparently are going to join hand and glove with "mulattoes" and "obliterate race distinctions," at the voting against the free rum crowd.

THE COLOR LINE.

Few evils are less accessible to the force of reason, or more tenacious of life and power, than a long-standing prejudice. It is a moral disorder, which creates the conditions necessary to its own existence, and fortifies itself by refusing all contradiction. It paints a hateful picture according to its own diseased imagination, and distorts the features of the fancied original to suit the portrait. As those who believe in the visibility of ghosts can easily see them, so it is always easy to see repulsive qualities in those we despise and hate.

Prejudice of race has at some time in their history afflicted all nations. "I am more holy than thou" is the boast of races, as well as that of the Pharisee. Long after the Norman invasion and the decline of Norman power, long after the sturdy Saxon had shaken off the dust of his humiliation and was grandly asserting his great qualities in all directions, the descendants of the invaders continued to regard their Saxon brothers as made of coarser clay than themselves, and were not well pleased when one of the former subject race came between the sun and their nobility. Having seen the Saxon a menial, a hostler, and a common drudge, oppressed and dejected for centuries, it was easy to invest him with all sorts of odious peculiarities, and to deny him all manly predicates. Though eight hundred years have passed away since Norman power entered England, and the Saxon has for centuries been giving his learning, his literature, his language, and his laws to the world more successfully than any other people on the globe, men in that country still boast their Norman origin and Norman perfections. This superstition of former greatness serves to fill out the shriveled sides of a meaningless race-pride which holds over after its power has vanished. With a very different lesson from the one this paper is designed to impress, the great Daniel Webster once told the people of Massachusetts (whose prejudices in the particular instance referred to were right) that they "had conquered the sea, and had conquered the land," but that "it remained for them to conquer their prejudices." At one time we are told that the people in some of the towns of Yorkshire cherished a prejudice so strong and violent against strangers and foreigners that one who ventured to pass through their streets would be pelted with stones.

Of all the races and varieties of men which have suffered from this feeling, the colored people of this country have endured most. They can resort to no disguises which will enable them to escape its deadly aim. They carry in front the evidence which marks them for persecution. They stand at the extreme point of difference from the Caucasian race, and their African origin can be instantly recognized, though they may be several removes from the typical African race. They may remonstrate like Shylock—"Hath not a Jew eyes? hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter, as a Christian is?" —but such eloquence is unavailing. They are negroes—and that is enough, in the eye of this unreasoning prejudice, to justify indignity and violence. In nearly every department of American life they are confronted by this insidious influence. It hits the ear. It meets them at the workshop and factory, when they apply for work. It meets them at the church, at the hotel, at the ballot-box, and worst of all, it meets them in the jury-box. Without crime or offense against law or gospel, the colored man is the Jean Valjean of American society. He has escaped from the galleys, and hence all presumptions are against him. The workshop denies him work, and the inn denies him shelter; the ballot-box a fair vote, and the jury-box a fair trial. He has ceased to be the slave of an individual, but has in some sense become the slave of society. He may not now be bought and sold like a beast in the market, but he is the trammeled victim of a prejudice, well calculated to repress his manly ambition, paralyze his energies, and make him a dejected and spiritless man, if not a sullen enemy to society, fit to prey upon life and property and to make trouble generally.

When this evil spirit is judge, jury, and prosecutor, nothing less than overwhelming evidence is sufficient to overcome the force of unfavorable presumptions.

Everything against the person with the hated color is promptly taken for granted; while everything in his favor is received with suspicion and doubt.

A boy of this color is found in his bed tied, mutilated, and bleeding, when forthwith all ordinary experience is set aside, and he is presumed to have been guilty of the outrage upon himself; weeks and months he is kept on trial for the offense, and every effort is made to entangle the poor fellow in the confused meshes of expert testimony (the least trustworthy of all evidence). This same spirit, which promptly assumes everything against us, just as readily denies or explains away everything in our favor. We are not, as a race, even permitted to appropriate the virtues and achievements of our individual representatives. Manliness, capacity, learning, laudable ambition, heroic service, by any of our number, are easily placed to the credit of the superior race. One drop of Teutonic blood is enough to account for all good and great qualities occasionally coupled with a colored skin; and on the other hand, one drop of negro blood, though in the veins of a man of Teutonic whiteness, is enough of which to predicate all offensive and ignoble qualities. In presence of this spirit, if a crime is committed, and the criminal is not positively known, a suspicious-looking colored man is sure to have been seen in the neighborhood. If an unarmed colored man il shot down and dies in his tracks, a jury, under the influence of this spirit, does not hesitate to find the murdered man the real criminal, and the murderer innocent.

Now let us examine this subject a little more closely. It is claimed that this wonder-working prejudice—this moral magic that can change virtue into vice, and innocence to crime; which makes the dead man the murderer, and holds the living homicide harmless—is a natural, instinctive, and ineluctible attribute of the white race, and one that cannot be eradicated; that even evolution itself cannot carry us beyond or above it. Alas for this poor suffering world (for four-fifths of mankind are colored), if this claim be true! In that case men are forever doomed to injustice, oppression, hate, and strife; and the religious sentiment of the world, with its grand idea of human brotherhood, its "peace on earth and good-will to men," and its golden rule, must be voted a dream, a delusion, and a snare.

But is this color prejudice the natural and inevitable thing it claims to be? If it is so, then it is utterly idle to write against it, preach, pray, or legislate against it, or pass constitutional amendments against it. Nature will have her course, and one might as well preach and pray to a horse against running, to a fish against swimming, or to a bird against flying. Fortunately, however, there is good ground for calling in question this high pretension of a vulgar and wicked prepossession.

If I could talk with all my white fellow-countrymen on this subject, I would say to them, in the language of Scripture: "Come and let us reason together." Now, without being too elementary and formal, it may be stated here that there are at least seven points which candid men will be likely to admit, but which, if admitted, will prove fatal to the popular thought and practice of the times.

First. If what we call prejudice against color be natural, i. e., a part of human nature itself, it follows that it must be co-extensive with human nature, and will and must manifest itself whenever and wherever the two races are brought into contact. It would not vary with either latitude, longitude, or altitude; but like fire and gunpowder, whenever brought together, there would be an explosion of contempt, aversion, and hatred.

Secondly. If it can be shown that there is anywhere on the globe any considerable country where the contact of the African and the Caucasian is not distinguished by this explosion of race-wrath, there is reason to doubt that the prejudice is an ineradicable part of human nature.

Thirdly. If this so-called natural, instinctive prejudice can be satisfactorily accounted for by facts and considerations wholly apart from the color features of the respective races, thus placing it among the things subject to human volition and control, we may venture to deny the claim set up for it in the name of human nature.

Fourthly. If any considerable number of white people have overcome this prejudice in themselves, have cast it out as an unworthy sentiment, and have survived the operation, the fact shows that this prejudice is not at any rate a vital part of human nature, and may be eliminated from the race without harm.

Fifthly. If this prejudice shall, after all, prove to be, in its essence and in its natural manifestation, simply a prejudice against condition, and not against race or color, and that it disappears when this or that condition is absent, then the argument drawn from the nature of the Caucasian race falls to the ground.

Sixthly. If prejudice of race and color is only natural in the sense that ignorance, superstition, bigotry, and vice are natural, then it has no better defense than they, and should be despised and put away from human relations as an enemy to the peace, good order, and happiness of human society.

Seventhly. If, still further, this aversion to the negro arises out of the fact that he is as we see him, poor, spiritless, ignorant, and degraded, then whatever is humane, noble, and superior, in the mind of the superior and more fortunate race, will desire that all arbitrary barriers against his manhood, intelligence, and elevation shall be removed, and a fair chance in the race of life be given him.

The first of these propositions does not require discussion. It commends itself to the understanding at once. Natural qualities are common and universal, and do not change essentially on the mountain or in the valley. I come therefore to the second point—the existence of countries where this malignant prejudice, as we know it in America, does not prevail; where character, not color, is the passport to consideration; where the right of the black man to be a man, and a man among men, is not questioned; where he may, without offense, even presume to be a gentleman. That there are such countries in the world there is ample evidence. Intelligent and observing travelers, having no theory to support, men whose testimony would be received without question in respect to any other matter, and should not be questioned in this, tell us that they find no color prejudice in Europe, except among Americans who reside there. In England and on the Continent, the colored man is no more an object of hate than any other person. He mingles with the multitude unquestioned, without offense given or received. During the two years which the writer spent abroad, though he was much in society, and was sometimes in the company of lords and ladies, he does not remember one word, look, or gesture that indicated the slightest aversion to him on account of color. His experience was not in this respect exceptional or singular. Messrs. Remond, Ward, Garnet, Brown, Pennington, Crummell, and Bruce, all of them colored, and some of them black, bear the same testimony. If what these gentlemen say (and it can be corroborated by a thousand witnesses) is true there is no prejudice against color in England, save as it is carried there by Americans—carried there as a moral disease from an infected country. It is American, not European; local, not general; limited, not universal, and must be ascribed to artificial conditions, and not to any fixed and universal law of nature.

The third point is: Can this prejudice against color, as it is called, be accounted for by circumstances outside and independent of race color? If it can be thus explained, an incubus may be removed from the breasts of both the white and the black people of this country, as well as from that large intermediate population which has sprung up between these irreconcilable extremes. It will help us to see that it is not necessary that the Ethiopian shall change his skin, nor needful that the white man shall change the essential elements his nature, in order that mutual respect and consideration may exist between the two races.

Now it is easy to explain the conditions outside of race or color from which may spring feelings akin to those which we call prejudice. A man without the ability or disposition to pay a just debt does not feel at ease in the presence of his creditor. He does not want to meet him on the street or in the market place. Such meeting makes him uncomfortable. He would rather find fault with the bill than pay the debt, and the creditor himself will soon decline in the eyes of the debtor qualities not altogether to his taste.

Some one has well said, we may easily forgive those who injure us, but it is hard to forgive those whom we injure. The greatest injury this side of death, which one human being can inflict on another, is to enslave him, to blot out his personality, degrade his manhood, and to sink him to the condition of a beast of burden; and just this has been done here more than two centuries.—No other people under heaven, of whatever type or endowments, could have been so enslaved without falling into contempt and scorn on the part of those enslaving them. Their slavery would itself stamp them with odious features, and give their oppressors argument of oppression. Besides the long years of wrong and injury inflicted upon the colored race in this country, and the effect of these wrongs upon that race, morally, intellectually, and physically, corrupting their morals, darkening their minds, and twisting their bodies and limbs out of all approach to symmetry, there has been a mountain of gold—uncounted millions of dollars—resting upon them with crushing weight. During all the years of their bondage, the slave master had a direct interest in discrediting the personality of those he held as property. Every man who had a thousand dollars so invested had a thousand reasons for painting the black man as fit only for slavery. Having made him the companion of horses and mules, he naturally sought to justify himself by assuming that the negro was not much better than a mule. The holders of twenty hundred million dollars worth of property in human chattels procured the means of influencing the press, pulpit and politicians, and through these instrumentalities they belittled our virtues and magnified our vices, and have made us odious in the eyes of the world. Slavery had the power at one time to make and unmake Presidents, to construe the law, dictate the policy, set the fashion in the national manners and customs, interpret the Bible, and control the church; and, naturally enough, the old masters set themselves up as much too high as they set the manhood of the negro too low. Out of the depths of slavery has come this prejudice and this color line. It is broad enough and black enough to explain all the malign influences which assail the newly emancipated millions to day. In reply to this argument it will perhaps be said that the negro has no slavery to contend with, and that having been free during the last sixteen years, he ought by this time to have contradicted the degrading qualities which slavery formerly ascribed to him. All very true as to the letter, but utterly false as to the spirit. Slavery is indeed gone, but its shadow still liugers over the country and poisons more or less the moral atmosphere of all sections of the Republic. The money motive for assailing the negro which slavery represented is indeed absent, but love of power and dominion, strengthened by two centuries of irresponsible power still remains.

Having now shown how slavery created and sustained this prejudice against race and color and the powerful motive for its creation, the other four points made against it need not be discussed in detail and at length, but may only be referred to in a general way.

If what is called instinctive aversion of the white race for the colored, when analyzed, is seen to be the same as that which men feel or have felt toward other objects wholly apart from color; if it should be the same as that sometimes exhibited by the haughty and rich to the humble and poor, the same as the Brahmin feels toward the lower caste, the same as the Norman felt toward the Saxon, the same as that cherished by the Turk against the Christian, the same as Christians have felt toward Jews, the same as that which murders a Christian in Wallachia, calls him a "dog" in Constantinople, oppresses and persecutes a Jew in Berlin, hunts down a socialist in St. Petersburg, drives a Hebrew from a hotel in at Saratoga, that scorns the Irishman in London, the same as Catholics once felt for Protestants, the same as that which insults, abuses, and kills the Chinaman on the Pacific slope—then may we well affirm that this prejudice really has nothing whatever to do with race or color, and that it has its motive and mainspring in some other source with which the mere facts of color and race have nothing to do.

After all, some very well informed and very well meaning people will read what I have now said, and what seems to me so just and reasonable, and will still insist that the color of the negro has something to do with the feeling entertained toward him; that the white man naturally shudders at the thought of contact with one who is black—that the impulse is one which he can neither resist nor control. Let us see if this conclusion is a sound one. An argument is unsound when it proves too little or too much, or when it proves nothing. If color is an offense, it is so, entirely apart from the manhood it envelopes. There must be something in color of itself to kindle rage and inflame hate, and render the white man generally uncomfortable. If the white man were really so constituted that color were, in itself, a torment, to him, this grand old earth of ours would be no place for him. Colored objects confront him here at all points of the compass. If he should shrink and shudder every time he sees anything dark, he would have little time for any thing else. He would require a colorless world to live in—a world where flowers, fields and foods should all be snowy whiteness; where rivers, lakes, and oceans should all be white; where islands, capes and continents should be white; where all the men, and women, and children should be white; where all the fish of the sea, all the birds of the air, all the "cattle upon a thousand hills," should be white; where the heavens above and the earth beneath should be white, and where day and night should not be divided by light and darkness, but the world should be one eternal scene of light. In such a white world the entrance of a black man would be hailed with joy by the inhabitants. Anybody or anything would be welcome that would break the oppressive and tormenting monotony of the all-prevailing white.

In the abstract, there is no prejudice against color. No man shrinks from another because he is clothed in a suit of black, nor offended with his boots because they are black. We are told by those who have resided there that a white man in Africa comes to think that ebony is about the proper color for man. Good old Thomas Whitson—a noble old Quaker—and man of rather odd appearance—used to say that even he would be handsome if he could change public opinion.

Aside from the curious contrast to himself, the white child feels nothing on the first sight of a colored man.—Curiosity is the only feeling. The office of color in the color line is a very plain and subordinate one. It simply advertises the object of oppression, insult, and persecution. It is not the maddening liquor, but the black letters on the sign telling the world where it it may be had. It is not the hated Quaker, but the broad brim and the plain coat. It is not the hateful Cain, but the mark by which he is known.—The color is innocent enough, but things with which it is coupled make it hated. Slavery, ignorance, stupdity, servility, poverty, dependence, are undesirable conditions. When these shall cease to be coupled with color, there will be no color line drawn. It may help in this direction to observe a few of the inconsistencies of the color line feeling, for it is neither uniform in its operations no consistent in its principles. Its contradictions in the latter respect would be amusing if the feeling itself were not so deserving of unqualified abhorrence. Our California brothers, of Hibernian descent, hate the Chinaman, and kill him, and when asked why they do so, their answer is that a Chinaman is so industrious he will do all the work, and can live by wages upon which other people would starve. When the same people and others are asked why they hate the colored people, the answer is that they are indolent and wasteful, and cannot take care of themselves. Statesmen of the south will tell you that the negro is too ignorant and stupid properly to exercise the elective franchise, and yet his greatest offense is that he acts with the only party intelligent enough in the eyes of the nation to legislate for the country. In one breath they tell us that the negro is so weak in intellect, and so destitute of manhood, that he is but the echo of designing white men, and yet in another they will virtually tell you that the negro is so clear in his moral perceptions, so firm in purpose, so steadfast in his convictions that he cannot be persuaded by arguments or intimidated by threats, and that nothing but the shot gun can restrain him from voting for the men and measures he approves. They shrink back in horror from contact with the negro as a man and a gentleman, but like him very well as a barber, waiter, coachman or cook. As a slave he could ride anywhere, side by with his white master, but as a freeman he must be thrust into the smoking car. As a slave he could go into the first cabin; as a freeman he was not allowed abaft the wheel. Formerly it was said he was incapable of learning, and at the same time it was a crime against the state for any man to teach him to read. To day he is said to be originally and permanently inferior to the white race, and yet wild apprehensions are expressed lest six millions of this inferior race will somehow or other manage to rule over thirty-five millions of the superior race. If inconsistency can prove the hollowness of anything, certainly the emptiness of this pretense that color has any terrors is easily shown. The trouble is that most men, and especially mean men, want to have something under them. The rich man would have the poor man, the white would have the black, the Irish would have the negro, and the negro must have a dog, if he can get nothing higher in the scale of intelligence to dominate. This feeling is one of the vanities which enlightenment will dispel. A good but simple-minded Abolitionist said to me that he was not ashamed to walk down Broadway arm-in-arm, in open daylight, and evidently thought he was saying something that must be very pleasing to my self-importance, but it occurred to me, at the moment, this man does not dream of any reason why I might be ashamed to walk arm-in-arm, with him through Broadway in open daylight.—Riding in a stage-coach from Concord, New Hampshire, to Vergennes, Vermont, many years ago, I found myself on very pleasant terms with all the passengers through the night, but the morning light came to me as it comes to the stars; I was as Dr. Beecher says he was at the first fire he witnessed, when a bucket of cold water was poured down his back—"the fire was not put out, but he was." The fact is, the higher a colored man rises in the scale of society, the less prejudice does he meet.

The writer has met and mingled freely with the leading great men of his time—at home and abroad, in public halls and private houses, on the platform and at the fireside—and can remember no instance when among such men has he been made to feel himself an object of aversion. Men who are really great are too great to be small. This was gloriously true of the late Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase, Henry Wilson, John P. Hale, Lewis Tappan, Edmund Quincy, Joshua R. Giddings, Gerrit Smith and Charles Sumner, and many others among the dead. Good taste will not permit me now to speak of the living, except to say that the number of those who rise superior to prejudice is great and increasing. Let those who wish to see what is to be the future of America, as relates to races and race relations, attend, as I have attended, during the administration of President Hayes, the great diplomatic receptions at the executive mansion, and see there, as I have seen, in its splendid east room the wealth, culture, refinement and beauty of the nation assembled, and with it the eminent representatives of other nations—the swarthy Turk with his "fez," the Englishman shining with gold, the German, the Frenchman, the Spaniard, the Japanese, the Chinaman, the Caucasian, the Mongolian, the Sandwich Islander, and the negro, —all moving about freely, each respecting the rights and dignity of the other, and neither receiving or giving offense.

"Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, and a' that;
"That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be, for a'that."

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., May. 24, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after MAY 25th the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

Daily except Sundays.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	9.45 A M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	6.45 P M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	9.45 A M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	6.45 P M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

These trains make close connection at Charlotte with trains No. 3 and 4 for Cleveland Springs and all points on Shelby Division.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND FREIGHT.

No. 5.	Leave Wilmington at	5:00 P. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	1:20 A. M
	" Charlotte at	8:10 A. M
No. 6.	Leave Charlotte at	7:30 P. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	1:20 A. M
	" Wilmington at	8:30 A. M

No. 5 Train is Daily except Sunday, but no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.
No. 6 Train is Daily except Saturday.

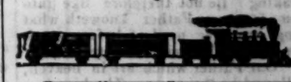
SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

No. 3.	Leave Charlotte	7:00 P. M
	Arrive at Shelby	10:30 P. M.
No. 4.	Leave Shelby	5:30 A. M
	Arrive at Charlotte	9:00 A. M

Trains Nos. 5 and 6 make close connection at Hamlet to and from Raleigh, except as above.
Through Sleeping Cars between Raleigh and Charlotte.
Trains No. 1 and 2 make connection at Charlotte with A., T. & O. R. R., arriving at Statesville same evening, and connecting then with W. N. C. R. R. for Asheville and all points on W. N. C. R. R.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
may 29 tf General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after November 28th, 1880, at 4:45 p. m., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at ..... 6.40 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 12.40 P. M
Leave Weldon at ..... 3.40 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at ..... 9.55 P. M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 44 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at ..... 8.03 P M
Arrive at Weldon ..... 1.42 A M
Leave Weldon ..... 3.30 M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot ..... 10.10 P M

Train No. 40 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Burgaw, South Washington, Magnolia, Mt. Olive, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Point, Enfield and Ballifax.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

NIGHT PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily—Nos. 45 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at ..... 4.15 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 4.15 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at ..... 1.43 A M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at ..... 9.30 A. M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 6:30 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.00 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9.50 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 45 runs via Richmond and Washington, and makes close connection daily to Richmond, and daily except Saturday nights for all points north of Richmond.

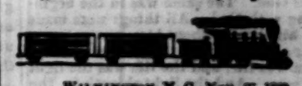
Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
nov 29 tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 28, 1880, at 3:45 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

DAY PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily—Nos. 42 West and 43 East.

Leave Wilmington ..... 8 40 A M
Arrive at Florence ..... 1.45 P. M
Leave Florence ..... 2.45 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington ..... 7.43 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 47 West and 48 East.

Leave Wilmington ..... 12.25 P M
Leave Florence ..... 3.50 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction ..... 5.00 A. M
Arrive at Columbia ..... 6.10 A. M
Leave Columbia ..... 10.30 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction ..... 10 20 P M
Leave Florence at ..... 2.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington ..... 6.30 A M

This Train stops only at Brinkley's, Whiteville, Flemington, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Maysville, Sumter, Camden Junction and Kingsville.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. C. & A. R. R., Charleston, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on trains 47 and 48.

All through cars solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
nov29-tf

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 319, F. & A. M. meets 2d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No 1, R. A. M. meets 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R and S. M. meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T. meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 454, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No 17, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No 158, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No 233, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month. The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 220, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Prince between front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Gideon Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

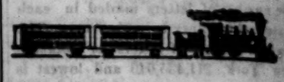
G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water sts

Golden Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.



COMMENCING Sunday, MAY 15, 1881, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND SOUTH.

8:10 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connections for Savannah. Stops only at Petersburg.

11.30 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Charleston, Augusta and Aiken, Savannah, Raleigh, Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff on signal. Pullman Sleepers between New York and Charleston on this train.

6:00 P. M. Special Norfolk Express, arranged especially to provide quick transit between Richmond and Norfolk, daily (except Sunday). Passengers taking this train will make close connection at Petersburg for Norfolk. Stops at all stations on signal.

6:15 A. M., Freight Daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE PETERSBURG, NORTH.

4:15 A. M., Fast Mail daily. Stops only at Chester, Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Washington.

9:35 A. M., Special Norfolk Express, daily (except Sunday). Stops at all stations on signal.

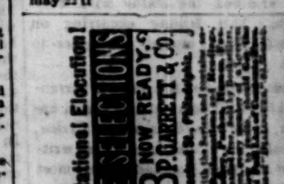
2:15 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester Chester and Centralia. Pullman Sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

4:30 P. M., Freight, daily (except Sunday).

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 9.00 A. M., and 5.35 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 9.30 A. M., and 5.30 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE, Superintendent.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent
may 22 tf



Dec 13-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons visiting Waccamaw Lake on excursions, would do well to call on Henry McDowell for pleasure boats and dinner. He is always on hand.
June 20 tf.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS. THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

By his personal friend, MAJOR BUNDY, Editor of N. Y. Mail, in fine only edition to which Gen. Garfield has given personal attention or facts. Beautifully illustrated, printed and bound. "The best."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. "The noblest, and best."—N. Y. Herald. "The most natural, accurate and satisfactory."—N. Y. Tribune. Full length steel portrait by Hall, from a photo taken expressly for this work. Agents Wanted. Liberal terms. Send 50 cts at once for complete outfit. A. S. BARNES & CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York. Oct 6 6m

BEST business you can engage in. $66 to $20 per day made by our Agents at their own homes. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare moments. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. feb 27-6m

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. feb 27-6m

TEACHERS WANTED $100 per month to introduce valuable articles. Address for particulars, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. apr 17

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1881.

DEMOCRATS AND BONDS.

The Democrats have had so much to say about the Republicans stealing bonds that were issued by the Republican Convention and Legislature of 1868 and 1869, that we publish below the names of the DEMOCRATS and Republicans who received and used said bonds. This will be kept standing for the future in this paper.

The following, who received bonds, were DEMOCRATS:

R. H Cowan, ...	$ 2,000,000
W. J. Hawkins, ...	3,200,000
Geo. W. Swepson, ...	6,666,000
Wm. Johnson, ...	2,000,000
E. Belo, ...	1,440,000
P. Mallett, ...	500,000
J. B. Stubbs, ...	450,000
Total, ...	$16,256,000

Those below were Republicans:

Dr. Wm. Sloan, ...	$2,000,000
A. J. Jones, ...	1,500,000
Total, ...	$3,500,000

For every Dollar received by a Republican, a DEMOCRAT got FIVE.

MATTERS AT THE TREASURY.

[From the National Republican.]

At the close of business Saturday, notices had been received at the Treasury Department for the continuance of $209,473,800 of five per cent. bonds.—In most instances the bonds have already been received at the Department. It is thought that the limit of $250,000,000 of registered fives, which can be converted into three and a half per cents., will be reached on Monday next. Quite a large number of telegrams were received at the Treasury Department Saturday, inquiring if six per cent. bonds would be accepted for conversion into three and a half per cents., if forwarded Saturday. The following reply was telegraphed in each instance:

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1881.

Dispatch received. The time for presenting six per cent bonds for continuance has expired, and request cannot be granted.

WILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary.

Register of the Treasury Scofield will not after to-day be on duty at the Treasury, having been appointed a judge of the Court of Claims. Ex-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, the newly appointed Register, will enter upon his duties to-day.

A prominent Administration Republican was at the Fifth Avenue when the ex Senator was there on his way to Albany, and says: Mr. Conkling remained in the Fifth Avenue Hotel most of the day. He had very few callers and they were almost all men holding office obtained from him. "In fact," said a gentleman in a position to know, "the Senator has not had so few callers, outside the low order of machine politicians, at any time in many years when he had been a guest of this hotel. The prominent citizens who formerly called have not been here this time. His callers have been dependents only."

Artemus Ward's Pranks.

The May *Scribner* has an anecdotal paper on "Artemus Ward; his home and family," with a drawing of the homestead, a portrait of his mother, and a new drawing of Ward as a lecturer, based on the obsolete sketch in the old London *Illustrated Times*, and which is said to be the only satisfactory portrait of the humorist. The following is vouched for by the writer as new:

"Among his youthful diversions was the writing of letters to prominent persons in all parts of the country whose names he happened to see in print—entire strangers to him. They usually referred to some prospective business arrangement. Thus he would write to some gentleman in New York: 'Dear Sir—I'm sorry to say I shan't be able to get that harness done on the day I promised;' or, 'I will not be able to call at your house, as you requested,' etc. In this mystification of unsuspecting people he was not unlike the German Owlglass, who while always playing the fool, never lacked fools upon whom he might try experiments. Nothing seemed to please him more than to get the better of his brother Cyrus. One very cold night in the winter, when he had come home at a late hour from an entertainment, instead of going quietly to his room, for which his mother had provided by leaving the doors unfastened, he stationed himself in the street and called to his brother as if in deep distress about something. Cyrus was slow to wake and appear. Charles continued calling, and with more agony, 'Cy! Cy! Ho! Cy!' When Cyrus at last came to the window he solemnly asked: 'Do you really think, Cyrus, that it wrong to keep slaves?'"

Roumania has become a Kingdom, Henry Charles was crowned at Bucharest with a crown of steel, made from cannon captured at Plevna.

False happiness renders men stern and proud, and that happiness is never communicated. True happiness renders them kind and sensible, and that happiness is always shared.

The latest way of wearing a watch is to fasten it on the shoulder by a diamond arrow.

Some of the Napolitan bonnets have gold thread mixed with their horsehair.

Mr. Arthur E. Bateman, a young and popular officer of the Revenue Marine Service, and a nephew of Judge Warren M. Bateman of Ohio, has resigned and gone into the banking and brokerage business, in the City of Washington, with Mr. F. E. Trowbridge, the well known banker and broker of 27 Wall street, New York. We congratulate Mr. Bateman on getting out of public office. A young man of his talents and business training should never seek office for a living and he has our very best wishes for his entire success. We publish below his circular letter:

I take pleasure in informing you that I have, in connection with the well known banker and broker, Mr. F. E Trowbridge, 27 Wall street, New York, opened an office in this city under the firm name of Bateman & Co., to do a general banking and brokerage business.

We propose to buy and sell government bonds, and all securities dealt in at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchange. We will buy and sell securities in the New York market on margin, carrying them as long as required, on favorable terms. To our customers in the city we will send quotations as often as desired; and to our out of town friends will telegraph every change in the market.

Deposits will be received, and interest allowed on all monthly balances the same payable on demand or by sight drafts. All collections made promptly. Money loaned on standard marketable securities at reasonable rate of interest.

I refer, by special permission, to the following gentlemen: Hon. John Sherman, (ex Secretary Treasury,) U. S Senator; Hon. H. Butterworth, member of Congress; Hon. W. K. Rogers; Hon. W. M. Bateman; Messrs. John Duncan's Sons, New York; Judge Advocate General D. Swaim, U. S. A., Hon. W. P. Nixon, editor Chicago *Inter Ocean;* Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.; Surgeon General John B. Hamilton, M. H. S.; Col. C. W. Moulton.

Very truly, yours,

A. E. BATEMAN.

Substitutes for Kissing.

Some rude races have strange substitutes for kissing. Of a Mongol father a traveler writes, "he smelled from time to time the head of his youngest son, a mark of paternal tenderness usual among the Mongols instead of embracing." In the Philippine islands, we are told, "the sense of smell is developed to so great a degree that they are able, by smelling at the pocket handkerchiefs, to tell to which persons they belong; and lovers, at parting, exchange pieces of linen they may be wearing, and during their separation inhale the odor of the beloved being." Among the Catagong hill people, again it is said, "the manner of kissing is peculiar. Instead of pressing lip to lip, they place the nose and mouth upon the cheek and inhale the breath strongly." Their form of speech is not, "Give me a kiss," but "smell me." In the same way, according to another traveler, "the Burmese do not kiss each each other in the western fashion, but apply the lips and nose to the cheek and make a strong inhalation." Moreover, "the Samoans salute by juxtaposition of noses, accompanied not by a rub, but a hearty smell." There is Scriptural precedent for such customs. When blind Isaac was in doubt whether the son who came to him was Jacob or not, "he smelled the smell of his raiment, and blessed him."

Hear what a French paper says: "The Congress of the States United has been possession of taken by Monsieur Mahony, a general officer of belonging to Readjusting in the state Virginia in the Old Dominion. He the members has locked up dead (*mort*), and will permit the General Conquerlin not to them remove. The President has for Monsieur Ruddlebegar dispatched, to Monsieur Mahony force away. Monsieur Mahony speaks he will to the termination acrid out contain. Admiral Benhill is to the capital but the march of one day, with Confederate entire army."—*Boston Transcript.*

"I Don't Want That Stuff,"

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adop' it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters."—*Standard.*

THE WONDERFUL REMEDIES.

OF THE LATE FLORA AND CATHARINE McDonald, of Bladen County, can be found at Harry Loeb's Grocery Store in this city, and at Sedberry's Drug Store in Fayetteville, N. C. The Pain Exterminator cures Diptheria, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Bruises, Corns and Frost bite. This celebrated medicine can be recommended by everybody in Bladen County. The money will be refunded unless the Exterminator gives satisfaction.

ALEX. & M. McDONALD,
Sole agents, P. O. Box 418, Wilmington, N. C

By permission we refer to the following letter:

HOLLY SPRGS, }
Sampson Co., N. C. Feb. 1, 1881. }

I certify with pleasure that M. McDonald has cured me of an eating cancer. And any one suffering with such a terrible disease will do well to see him. For further information apply to me.

JESSE TEW.

mar's 27 1881 tf

REMOVAL OF LAW OFFICE

I HAVE REMOVED MY OFFICE to the suite of rooms first door old National Bank building, corner Front and Princess streets. Entrance on both streets.

J. I. MACES.

much 29 2w Att'y-at Law.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to receive New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.

oct 19— Sign of the Show Case.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE,

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

nov 23—1

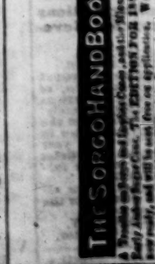
LANDRETHS'

1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881

If not sold in your town, you can get them by mail. Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue mailed free. The Oldest and most extensive Seed Growing Establishment in the United States.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADA., PA.

Dec 12-1y



U can make heavy money at work for us or them at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. aug 6-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,"

DOES IN EVERY CASE

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world. In

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Dec 6—1y

RAILROADS.

Every Man or Boy His Own Magacin.

A Good Chance for Amatures, or for Home Parlor Amusements.

CONCERT GOODS, &C.

PROF. BAZONNIE, (a retired magician,) having an inexhaustable Cabinet of wonderful "Slight of Hand Magical" and illusion tricks, comprising a list of over three hundred different tricks, will supply Amature Clubs with full apparatuses, and such instructions as will enable a boy 12 years old, to become a first-class magician in a few hours. Or persons can obtain any number of tricks from one to one hundred. Full explanation and directions given with each trick.

Sent by mail or express.

Among the many tricks are the Davenport Brothers "Rope Tricks," (tied and retained by the person who wrote it); pouring wine and water alternately from a pitcher of clear water; taking a number of articles from a gent's hat or from a ladies handkerchief; baking a pudding in a gent's hat; money apparently thrown into a hat by invisible hands; a person suspended in the air feet from the floor; a solid steel ring put upon a solid steel rod while each end is held by a man; taking an unlimited number of eggs from an empty bag; the conjurors' cards by which one hundred tricks ban be performed. Ventriloquism fully explained; live fishes swimming in bowls of water; cages of live canary birds taken from a ladys hands or shief, a glass of water disappears and reappears at will and finally taken from a man's back; Punch and Judy, &c., &c. Hundreds of tricks performed by Wyman and other magicians.

A good chance for amatuers or for evening entertainments, parlor amusements, &c. Send a three cent stamps for catalogue

Address, PROF. BAZONNIE.
feb 20 tf] Box 357, Wilmington, N. C.

feb 28—6t

THE SCROFULA AND CANCER REMEDY

Will be sent to any part of the country, by forwarding $3.50 to Prof. Wm. H. Moore, corner Front and Mulberry streets, Wilmington, N. C., I refer to the following indorsements:

Dawson's Landing,
Bladen County, N. C., Jan. 7, 1881.

I had been suffering with Dyspepsia and Kidney disease for the last 35 years, and it seemed impossible for me to get cured, but I tried a bottle of Prof. Wm. H. Moore's Liniment and Tree of Life, and it cured me entirely; and I feel it my duty to recommend it most highly for those complaints.

DAVID PEARSON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 5, 1881.

Prof. Moore—Dear Sir: The bottles of Tree of Life, Salve and Liniment I bought of you, certainly has effected a great cure in my case. It saved my life. Before I procured your medicine, I was helpless as an infant. Could not walk a step. My limbs and one foot was terribly swollen. By using a few bottles of your Tree of Life, Liniment and a few boxes of your Salve, it has made me a new woman, and my health has been entirely restored. My limbs was in this condition for 22 years, and I never was relieved until I got your medicine. I recommend it to persons with like affliction.

MARY E. WHITE.

Witness: SALLY HENDERSON,
PETER WHITE.

Cure of an ulcerated sore foot of seven years standing.

Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1881.

Prof. Moore—Dear Sir: My health for seven years was miserable, caused by an ulcerated sore foot. I was advised to try your medicines, and after taking six bottles of your Tree of Life, and five of your Liniment, and using five boxes of your Salve, I found, to my great delight and satisfaction, that my health was rapidly returning, and I am fully satisfied of its virtue, and most cheerfully recommend your Tree of Life, Liniment and Salve, to all who may be so unfortunate as to be afflicted with complaints of this character. My foot is entirely well, and I can walk on my foot as well as before I was afflicted.

(Signed) MRS. MARY STEWART,
Mulberry s reet.

Witness: T. C. MILLER,
Dep'ty Sheriff New Hanover co.

Cure of a bad case of Scrofula on the face

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 10, 1881.

Prof. Moore—Dear Sir: I think it a duty I owe you and my fellow-creatures who are suffering, to make known the wonderful effects your medicine has done for me. Hoping all who are troubled with humor in their blood, will give it a trial. I am confident, from practical experience, that if persons will follow the directions, and give it a fair trial, that it will cure any one that has diseases of like character. I suffered with Scrofula for 19 years. The pain it gave me no mortal man knows. I was in agony all the time. I used to think if I did not use every remedy, and let any pass, that was the very one to cure me. But at last the angel appeared in your great medicine, and am most happy to state your remedies have done the work for me. It is a great blessing, and I am now as free from the disease as I was before I was taken with it.

(Signed) JOHN C. DAVIS.
Witness: J. C. MILLS, J. P.
Cumberland County, N. C.
November 12, 1880.

I was troubled with the Pleurisy for a year or more, and also with pains in my arms; could get nothing that would give me ease until I procured a bottle of Mr. Wm. H. Moore's Liniment, and one bottle entirely relieved me. It is the best remedy for pains of that kind that I ever tried.

REV. JOHN MURRAY.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 19, 1881.

I had been suffering with headaches and a dreadful pain in the head and shoulders, and by trying a bottle of Prof. Wm. H. Moore's Tree of Life, and by rubbing a half a bottle of his Liniment for the above complaints, it cured me entirely.

ORA McNEIL.

I also hold many other certificates from gentlemen in this State, certifying to the cure of Cancer, and other diseases, by use of my remedies.

W. H. MOORE & CO.

April 27—tf

WANTED A LIMITED number of active gentlemen to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance

TO MAKE MONEY.

Such will please answer, his advertisement by letter, stating salary for reply, whether whole business or spare time, and if now employed. Please bear in mind none but good men need apply.

Address, FIRTH, STY & CO.,
april 28—1y Atlanta, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA. THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via. this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W. & W. R. R.] daily at ..... 6.50 a m and 8.40 p m
Leave Richmond ..... 5 p m " 8.12 a m
Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Washington at m and 1.10 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Baltimore at 11.30 m and 3.05 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Philadelphia at m and 6.50 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at New York at 9. and 10.05 p m, Sunday excepted.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6.50 a. m, trains to New York, and on the 8.40 p m. trains to Washington.

C. A. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.
E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt.
mch 21 tf

$66 A WEEK in your town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men.—Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free.—Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address

H. HALLETT & CO.,
aug 10—1y Portland, Maine

BRICK YARD.

I HAVE a splendid tract of land, on the old Newbern Road, that contains the best LOT of CLAY in that part of the state.

Any one who would like to start a brick yard, will please call and see me.

Bricks are always in demand, and at good prices in this city.

dec 7tf W. P. CANADAY.

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand

Bath Tubs,
Water Closets,
Wash Stands,
Pumps of all descriptions,
Drain Pipes,
Gas Pipes,
Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.
december 21 tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP
HOUSES AND LOTS
OR
BUILDING LOTS
IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.
Apply to
W. P. CANADAY.

B. D. MORILL,

Undertaker and Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.

On Second Between Princess and Orange Streets.

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with dispatch, of the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Orders for Carpenter and Cabinet Work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Terms as low as any in the city.

dec 7-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

GROCERIES, &C.

A full stock always on hand, consisting in part of

Butter, Cheese and Lard,
Hams, S. C. canvassed,
Meats, Smoked and D. S.,
Mackerel,
Flour, all grades,
Meal, water-ground,
Potatoes, Northern and Rose,
Cider,
Sugar, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated,
A's and Yellows,
Coffee, Java, Laguira and Rio, all grades,
Molasses and Syrups,
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, all grades,
Nails,
Appolinaris Mineral Water, fresh arrival,
Sea foam, Sterling, Patapsco, and other brands of Baking Powders,
Soaps, laundry and toilet,
Starch, &c., &c.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Southeast cor. Front and Dock Sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

aug 15 tf

OLD AND RELIABLE

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates.—It is Cathartic and Tonic.

TRY IT.

SAN

To Have Good Health must be kept in healthy action, Constipation, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other diseases, must be overcome.

LIVER

The Liver is the seat of malaria, and when diseased, poisons the system from Miasmatic Influences. The Liver Invigorator Tones, Regulates and Purifies the Liver, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

INVIGORATOR.

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 198 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU HIS OPINION

may 18—1y.

april 21-1w

$1500 TO $5000 A YEAR or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts to $20 by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making was ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

august 19-1y

New Jewelry Establishment.

J. L. WINNER, NO. 8, S. FRONT Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

Desires to inform the public that he is prepared to repair watches, jewelry and Chronometers, and aims to do hard under work. Any work sent to him by mail will be promptly attended to. apr 15 1y.

$100 A MONTH

TO MAKE MONEY.

Such will please answer, his advertisement by letter, stating salary for reply, whether whole business or spare time, and if now employed. Please bear in mind none but good men need apply.

Address, FIRTH, STY & CO.,
april 28—1y Atlanta, Ga.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Me.

aug 13-1y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1881.

Criminal Court, his Honor Judge Meares presiding, convenes in special session at the court house in this city to-morrow.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Randolph Williams, aged about 24 years, a son of Thos. M. Williams, Esq., of Brunswick county, met with a most distressing and heartrending death on last Tuesday about 1 o'clock, near his father's place, two miles from the town of Smithville. Mr. Williams had been plowing at a neighbor's, about one mile and a half from his home, and was returning, riding a mule. When within a half mile of his house a dog jumped at the animal, which caused it to shy and throw Mr. Williams off, entangling the trace chain around his right leg. The mule started off, dragging the unfortunate young man for about a half mile. Mr. Williams managed to get hold of the mule's tail and kept his head from the ground for some time and sung out to a woman on the road to "stop the mule, or I'm a dead man." An effort was made to catch the animal, but it dashed off at a full gallop through the woods for about two miles from the house and returned, still dragging the lifeless body of the unfortunate young man. When the animal was caught and the leg of Mr. Williams extricated from the trace chain, it was discovered that four of his ribs were broken, his back was perfectly black from the bruises he received, and some portions of his body were badly torn. He died a terrible death, and one which makes one's blood run cold to think of.

ROBBERY OF THE CAROLINA RICE MILLS.—Last Tuesday evening, just before the night police force came on duty, Officer Marsh Walker observed two colored men lurking in a very suspicious manner about the back entrance, on Chestnut street, to the Carolina Rice Mills. He reported the facts to Officer John O'Brien who relieved him. Officer O'Brien went around to the mill and found it open and discovered that one of the men had taken out a bag of rice and that the other was following with a candle. The Officer entered the mill and the men dropped everything and took to their heels. One of them ran up stairs and jumped out of the second story window on a shed below and got away, while the other, who had secreted himself, was caught, and started on his way to the guard house when he broke and ran, followed closely by the Officer. During the chase the fugitive made two attempts to cut Officer O'Brien with a large knife and finally succeeded in making good his escape. The man who escaped by jumping out of the window was recognized as P. W. Smith, colored, the engineer of the mill, and the man who was arrested proved to be William Daniels, colored, a huckster in the market. The men had a preliminary examination before a magistrate, and were committed to jail in default of a justified bond of $200 each. Daniels was also tried for an assault upon the Officer with a deadly weapon and required to give bond.

WILMINGTON, May 26, 1881.

HON. W. P. CANADAY:

DEAR SIR:—I have been very closely observant of the political movements of the country, and directly affecting the colored people, keenly interested. I fain would see no color-line drawn—except socially—here as long as you, your people, I mean, desire it. I would give you my support as decidedly and as determinedly for its perpetuity as elsewhere for its eradication; and for the colored man who would not, I have no other feeling than that of mingled scorn and contempt.—But the line has been drawn among office-holders, and the colored man discriminated against, and your position is what calls for this communication. I, in common with all intelligent colored men, honor you for the bold stand you have taken in our behalf, and yield you our support. When a public man takes the unpopular position you have assumed, he is bitterly opposed by many with whom he is associated, and meets with consequent discouragements. But I hope this will always be counterbalanced by the other fact that the colored man cannot regard you otherwise than as his friend and advocate. I hope that in overlooking some of the discouragements which some may attempt to heap upon you, you will see the cries of you opponents drowned by the plaudits of those whose cause you have so nobly championed, and entertain with pleasure their characteristic fidelity and inexpressible gratitude.

If you glean encouragement from this, then the writer's wishes have been wholly realized, and that the writing has not been in vain.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. DUDLEY.

The is only one Conkling man in Ogdensburg, but they are all for ex-Vice-President Wheeler.

If you want to get rich advertise in the POST.

We publish below the address adopted at the State Convention of the colored people at Raleigh on the 17th of May last:

An address to the colored people of North Carolina:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN:—For years we have been faithful to the principles of the Republican party, following its fortunes through all difficulties, giving to its support not only our votes, but many have sacrificed their lives in defense of its principles. Notwithstanding these facts, we have, by persistent efforts on the part of white gentlemen associated with us in the Republican party, who by our votes and adherence have been appointed to positions of profit and trust, been continually kept back from enjoying any of the emoluments of offices, while they not only appropriate the sole control of all patronage to their white Republican friends, but invariably prefer a Democrat to a colored man for any position in their gift. This treatment we have long since considered unjust, and while we complain of its unjustness and hardships, we have been true to the party, hoping that a sense of justice would command a halt in this infamous proceeding.

We this day call a halt, and demand henceforth that while we have no desire nor present intention of leaving the Republican party, either state or national, nevertheless, if we are still to continue in the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water, we shall be compelled to make such alliances in the future as will best promote our best interests. We are unwillingly drawn to such a course; first, because at present, all, or nearly all the opportunities of gaining a livelihood, save in the most abject manner, have been closed to us; the workshop and all other avenues to trade are guarded by the giant prejudice, and this discrimination is more galling to us, when we are so practically and forcibly reminded that even the political party with which we act, and for which we only suffer, give their direct aid and countenance to this injustice, by making our color the basis upon which we are excluded from enjoying in common with other members of the party all the privileges enjoyed by our white allies. In view of these and other facts we call upon our fellow-citizens in the state of North Carolina to organize in every township, county and district for the purpose of aiding and assisting the State Executive Committee and to guard well the interest of the people. Fellow-countrymen, we have not taken this course unadvisedly, but because we really feel the degredation to which we are at present sought to be subjected, and take this method of providing a remedy. We extend a cordial invitation to all white Republicans, who are in favor of equality of rights to co-operate with us in this movement.

A Citizen's Question.

EDITOR POST:—Eagerly is the POST sought for on each recurring Sunday morning, and the reader is well repaid by the many candid opinions fearlessly expressed, both in letter and editorial. Manifesting, as your paper does, a determination to keep the people posted upon all political issues of the day, I will beg permission to add these few lines to its columns, hoping that it may be productive of good in directing attention to a wrong which the people now cry out against and denounce in unmeasured terms.

It seems that the present radical city administration has been in the last few months so thoroughly remodeled and manipulated that the tenure of office of some of its members are not only questioned, but publicly declared to be without sanction of law.

The two boards of the city government desiring to act in harmony upon all questions affecting themselves or their friends, invoked the aid of Thos. J. Jarvis, the de facto Governor, which resulted in good men, selected by the Democratic party, being removed from office and other men being placed therein. Thus the boards were so remodeled that their action in unison was assured. Under this new regime it is found that the Board of Audit and Finance, this financial elephant whose feasting has cost the city thousands of dollars in the past, and will cost thousands of dollars in the future, proves not only a failure in its object, but an unlawfully constituted body. It is asserted that a member or members of said board are contractors with the city. We know, as does every sensible man, that the law does not, and never will, sanction or permit a man to pass upon and approve his own bills. We desire to ask, Mr. Editor, if said board is so constituted? Will you inform us?

If the statement be true, we call upon the proper officer, *in the name of the people*, to purge this financial elephant, then his career may at least possess the semblance of purity and success. Respectfully, JUSTICE.

The *News and Observer* says of Bishop Lay's sermon commemorative of Bishop Atkinson:

The convention, we believe, will have no unusual business to come before it, but on yesterday it devoted a part of the day to a memorial service commemorative of the late Bishop Atkinson. Bishop Lay, of Maryland, delivered a sermon in memory of the deceased Bishop, and we but express the common feeling of all who were present in saying that it was at once the loftiest and most just tribute that they ever heard on any similar occasion. It was indeed a subject that might have inspired with unusual eloquence one even less gifted than Bishop Lay. The sermon and the occasion will long be remembered.

Col. Pope is making the trains lively on the Western N. C. Railroad and expects to bring great numbers of immigrants to that part, as well as all parts of the state.

If you want to be well advised, subscribe for the POST.

STATE NEWS.

Col. J. A. McDonald, of Raleigh, estimates the prohibition majority at 50,000

The Salem *Republican* thinks the Dan River region is very rich in magnetic iron ore.

Mrs. Gen. Stonewall Jackson and her daughter were in New Orleans on the 10th inst., and witnessed the unveiling of the monument to Gen. Jackson.

In the course of a recent address at Weldon, Mr. W. H. Day, of Northampton county, said that in his practice at the bar, he had appeared as counsel in forty-five capital cases, and that the criminals in forty-three of these cases, could trace their crimes directly to whiskey.

The Commencement Exercises of Wake Forest College will take place June 7th, 8th and 9th. The Literary Address will be delivered by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., of Richmond, Va., and the Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by Rev. E. T. Winkler, D. D., of Marion, Va.

Greensboro *Patriot:* During the late terms of the United States District Court, at Greensboro, Statesville and Asheville, sixty convictions for violations of the Revenue Law were secured by Solicitor Boyd, and all the parties were sentenced to imprisonment in the county jails, or in the penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y.

Mr. F. P. Venable, Professor of General and Agricultural Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, sailed for Europe on the 14th inst. Professor Venable will complete a course of General and Agriculture Chemistry at the University at Goettingen and will return by the opening of the fall session at our State University.

Durham *Recorder:* The artesian well is now about 450 feet deep. It is still in the sandstone, which has become very hard. Water is not looked for under 700 feet and the boring may go much farther than that. Blackwell & Co., are going on, if they punch a hole through to the Celestial Empire.

A correspondent writes from Shallotte, in Brunswick county, that on the 15th of May a Sunday school was organized at that place of which Mr. J. K. Willis was elected Superintendent, Charles George, Secretary, and Demos Redic, Treasurer. They are happy in believing that their Sunday school will do a great deal of good.

Adj. Gen. Jones says says in regard to the Yorktown celebration: As to the troops from North Carolina, it is definitely determined by the Governor that they will be in camp four days. Altogether their absence from home will be for a week. They will be at Yorktown on October 17, 18, 19 and 20. These will be the "big days," the 18th being that on which will be held the grand reception of the French.

Spirit of the South: Two prominent South Carolina jurists have died within less than a week, suddenly, of heart disease—Capt. W. L. DePass, of Camden, and Judge Thomson, of the Circuit Court. If we are not mistaken, Capt. DePass was the law-partner of the late Col. William M. Shannon, whom Col. Cash killed in a duel some time ago.——Col. O. H. Dockery received a telegram last Tuesday urging him to proceed at once to Washington City.——Rev. Roger Martin, of Shoe Heel, is the father of the prohibition movement in this state.

The Greene County *Advocate:* The whole history of intemperance has never yet been written. The largest library on earth, could not, on all its shelves contain the volumes, that might be written could its influence and its effects upon body, soul and spirit in time and to eternity be fully set forth. The sword, the famine and pestilence have slain their untold millions; but more puissant in desolation, misery and woe, temporal, spiritual and eternal, the haggard and fearful monster modesty called intemperance, more appropriately self-murder.

The Laurinburg *Enterprise:* "The work on the western extension of the C. F. & Y. V. Road is being rapidly pushed. The first installment of iron to lay the track from the Gulf in Chatham county to Greensboro, was shipped from London on the 2nd of May, and the second will follow in a few days, and when the first vessel returns the third installment will be shipped. It is supposed that the three cargoes of iron will be more than sufficient to complete the road to Greensboro, and that the work of laying the track beyond will be commenced.——Mr. J. H. Pearson is collecting the names of large land-holders on the Carolina Central and descriptions of the land, with a view of stimulating immigration.

The Fayetteville *Examiner:* We do not suppose there is any town in the United States of the size of Fayetteville, whose mail arrangements are any worse than ours. It takes the Wilmington papers two days to get here. A lame man could walk from Wilmington, lead a dog and bring mail matter as fast as they are brought to us under present arrangements. We hope the Postoffice Department will do something for our relief.——There were four deaths in one night at a little station called Winder, on the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line, and the people are much excited.

The *Hartford Courant* makes the following comments about the Conkling affair: "Because the Senators from New York have acted like whipped and sulky school boys is no reason why the Republican party in New York or elsewhere should forget its dignity, or indulge in any petty retaliation in a spirit of spite on a level with the temper of the Senators. The Legislature of New York should not refuse to return them in order to punish their foolish and whimsical insolence, or even on party grounds to chastise them for wantonly throwing the United States Senate into the hands of the Democrats. They should be dropped because, holding the ideas they enunciate in their letter of resignation, they are unfit to represent any party in the Senate under any form of government.—We have repeatedly said that Conkling's attitude in this contest with the President is extra-constitutional and unconstitutional. If it is accepted by his party, the party is attempting a usurpation and a radical change in our government."

"Women Never Think"

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that the sentiments are baseless and false. —*Picayune.*

BISHOP LYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS.—

May 26, Ascension Day, St. John's, Wilmington.
May 27, Friday, p m, St. Mark's, Wilmington.
May 29, Sunday, a m, St. James', Wilmington.
May 29, Sunday, p m, St Paul's, Wilmington.
May 31, Tuesday, Clinton.
June 1, Wednesday, Faison.
June 2, Thursday, Smithville.
June 5, Whitsunday, Fayetteville, Ordination.
June 17, Friday, Wilson.
June 19, Sunday, Rocky Mount, Consecration.
June 20, Monday, Halifax.
June 21, Tuesday, Scotland Neck.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS—For the Wilmington District, Methodist E. Church, South, 1881:

(Second round.)

Wilmington, at Fifth st, April 23-24	
Wilmington, Front st, April 30, May 1	
Smithville,	May 7- 8
Brunswick, at Zion,	May 14-15
Topsail, at Herring's Chapel,	May 21-22
Onslow, at Gum Branch,	May 28-29
Clinton,	June 4- 5
Cokesbury,	June 11-12
Coharie,	June 18-19

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

May 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm, with sales reported of 150 casks at 32 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 55 for Strained and $1 60 for Good Strained, with no transactions to report in either grade. Sales reported of 150 bbls fine rosins at $2 75 for M, Pale, $3 00 for N, Extra Pale, and $3 25 for W, Window Glass.

TAR.—Market was firm at $1 90 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 25 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip and $2 50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON—The market was firm, but we could hear of no sales. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	"	"
S. Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling	9¼	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"
Good Middling	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	54 bales
Spirits Turpentine	409 casks
Rosin,	1226 bbls
Tar,	110 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	140 bbls

May 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm, with sales reported of 100 casks at 32 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 55 for Strained and $1 60 for Good Strained, with no transactions to report in either grade. Sales reported of 25 bbls fine rosins at $2 50 for M, Pale, $3 25 for N, Extra Pale, and $3 50 for W, Window Glass.

TAR.—The market was firm at $1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 25 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip and $2 50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON—The market was firm, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8¼	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	9¼	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"
Good Middling,	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	10 bales
Spirits turpentine	135 casks
Rosin,	297 bbls
Tar,	111 "
Crude turpentine.	228 "

May 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm, with sales reported of 300 casks at 32½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 55 for Strained and $1 60 for Good Strained, with no transactions to report in either grade.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 25 for Hard $2 25 for Yellow Dip and $2 50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON—The market was firm, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	"	"
Strict G. Ordinary	—	"	"
Low Middling,	9¼	"	"
Middling	10	"	"
Good Middling.	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	48 bales
Spirits turpentine,	357 casks
Rosin,	980 bbls
Tar,	90 "
Crude turpentine	327 "

May 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm, with sales reported of 175 casks at 33 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was very firm at $1 55 for Strained and $1 60 for Good Strained, with no transactions to report in either grade.

TAR—The market firm at $1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 25 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip and $2 50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON—The market was firm, with sales reported on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¼	cents	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	9¼	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"
Good Middling.	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	24 bales
Spirits Turpentine	315 casks
Rosin,	1151 bbls
Tar,	187 bbls
Crude Turpentine	242 bbls

May 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm, with small sales reported at 32 cts per gallon.

ROSIN—The market continues very firm at $1 55 for Strained and $1 60 for Good Strained, with no transactions to report.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 25 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip and $2 50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was firm, with small sales reported at the advance. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordnary,	7¼	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8¼	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	9¼	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"
Good Middling.	—	"	"

JOHN WERNER,

The Practical German Barber and Perfumer,

PERSONALLY IN ATTENDANCE AT HIS

NEW HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 29, Market Street, Near Front.

And also a Stand on the corner of Front and Princess Streets,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Manufacturer of Parisian Brilliantine, Friction and Lusion. Also, Extracts, Colognes, Beautifier, Hair Oils, Tonics, Renewer, Renovator, Hungarian, Cosmetic, and Hair Dyes of Every Shade.

None but the best workmen employed by me. jan 9 tf

Proposals for Furnishing Rations and Ship Chandlery for Revenue Vessels.

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 26, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday May 16, 1881, for supplying rations and ship chandlery (to be tied for separately) for the use of the crews and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in this Collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. Schedules of articles of ship chandlery to be bid for will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects, if deemed for the interest of the Government so to do.

W. P. CANADAY,
Collector.

may 1-3t

YOUNG MEN! The best Business School for the Money

MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Atlanta, Ga. $40 pays board and tuition for three months. Send for Illustrated Circular. may 1-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all may concer vending of any article, with an- without one of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S Congress.

WOLFE & SCHOLFIELD & SONS & CO.

Baltimore Md.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, of New Hanover County, in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas Nichols, Allen Jackson, and George Jackson, by their next friend Thomas Nichols, are Plaintiffs, and Phillis Nichols is Defendant; the undersigned, a Commissioner for that purpose duly appointed by said Court, will expose to sale by public auction, for CASH, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1881,

at 12 M., the land and premises in said decree ordered to be sold, which are situated in the city of Wilmington, and are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning eighty feet from the N.W. intersection of Hanover and Third Streets, running thence along Hanover Street westwardly forty feet, thence northwardly parallel with Third Street one hundred and fifty-five feet to a twenty foot Avenue, thence along said Avenue eastwardly, parallel with Hanover Street forty (40) feet, thence southwardly parallel with Third Street one hundred and fifty five feet, to the beginning.

J. E. SAMPSON,
Commissioner.

April 24—ts

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., May 12, 1881.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 15TH, 1881, Trains on this Road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot at ..... 4.00 P. M
(Stops only at Belfield.)
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 5.38 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at ..... 12.50 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 3.10 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at ..... 9.05 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 7.35 P. M

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.20 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 4.05 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.20 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 3.32 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily at 6.00 P. M., except Sunday.
Arrive at Petersburg, at ..... 11.35 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

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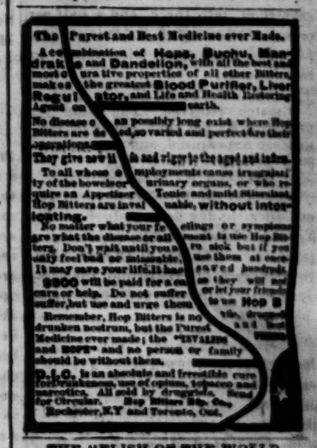
Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street Depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street Depot.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent,
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains
may 29-tf



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